



Tuesday, March 31, 2015

House Budget & Research Office
(404) 656-5050

House Communications Office
(404) 656-0305

- The House will reconvene for its 40th Legislative Day on Thursday, April 2 at 10:00 a.m.
- The Rules committee will meet at 2:00 p.m.
- 7 bills / resolutions are currently expected to be debated on the floor.

Today on the Floor

Conference Committee Reports

HB 76 General appropriations; State Fiscal Year July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016

Bill Summary: House Bill 76 is the \$21.8 billion state budget plan for Fiscal Year 2016 beginning July 1, 2015. In the budget, 55 percent of state revenues are designated for education. Health and human services agencies are authorized to receive 22.2 percent of available funds, and 8.7 percent of revenues are allocated for public safety agencies.

Authored By: Rep. David Ralston (7th)

Conference Committee Reports: *Adoption of the conference committee report represents final passage of the bill.*

HB 170 Transportation Funding Act of 2015; enact

Bill Summary: House Bill 170 provides for the elimination of the state sales tax on motor fuels and moves to a flat excise rate. Local option sales taxes that do not expire will no longer be levied on motor fuels but will move to a rate of 1.25 percent after July 1, 2016. For Special Purpose Local Option Sales Taxes, the rate will remain at one percent and will continue to be levied on motor fuels. If reauthorized by voters upon expiration, the revenue generated from local taxes on motor fuels will be required to be used on transportation purposes.

The tax credit given to commercial airlines is repealed and a new provision requiring the revenue derived from the sales and use taxes on jet fuel to be used for a state aviation program or airport related purposes to the extent required by Federal law is added. Anything in excess of the federally-required amount may be appropriated by the General Assembly for other purposes.

This legislation also requires that the board of the Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank give greater consideration for Tier One and Tier Two counties when determining eligibility for loans and financial assistance.

Authored By: Rep. Jay Roberts (155th)

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured

Conference Committee Reports: *Adoption of the conference committee report represents final passage of the bill.*

Motions to Insist

SB 127 Ethics in Government; provide for waivers of certain civil penalties and fees incurred by candidates for local elected office

Bill Summary: Senate Bill 127 provides for waivers of fines and fees incurred by candidates for local elected offices. Upon written request of a candidate, or in a response by the candidate to any notification from the State Elections Commission alleging noncompliance with filings required between January 1, 2010 and January 10, 2014, the commission shall be authorized to waive late fees, fines, and civil penalties incurred by candidates for public office. It allows the House and Senate party caucuses to create political action committees.

After January 1, 2016, a person seeking qualification to run for public office shall not do so until all outstanding fines due to the Elections Commission have been paid. Finally, it is a housekeeping bill for the Secretary of State's Office. It reflects the recommendations by the Georgia Elections Advisory Council.

Authored By: Sen. Rick Jeffares (17th)

Motions to Insist: *A motion to insist sends the bill back to the Senate for consideration.*

HB 202 Revenue and taxation; provisions regarding ad valorem taxation, assessment, and appeal; provide comprehensive revision

Bill Summary: This legislation seeks to significantly revise the process of appealing an Ad Valorem tax valuation. The bill authorizes the use of electronic tax bills with consent of the tax commissioner and the taxpayer, requires the 5 year history and proposed millage rate(s) to be published on the local government's website when one is available, and reduces the minimum time period between the notice of the proposed millage rate and five year history published in the paper and the adoption of the millage rate from two weeks to one. Additional time is granted to the tax commissioners to submit the digest of their county to the Department of Revenue. The ability for multiple counties to form a regional assessor's office, to share staff and resources but additionally prohibits contractors providing valuation services to the Board of Assessors from providing advice or assistance to the Board of Equalization and requires contractors to receive training specified by the Department of Revenue. When appealing a non-homesteaded property, the threshold to use a hearing officer is lowered to \$750,000. The legislation would grant certain powers to county commissions to either appoint an appeal administrator or work with the Clerks of Superior Courts to better administer the appeals process, while imposing certain qualifications, educational requirements, and performance requirements on those who serve on Board of Equalization. The bill further clarifies the processes of appealing a valuation and at what point the case may enter the court system. The deadline for obtaining a mobile home location permit is moved from May to April 1 and increases the penalty for not having such permit. Lastly, the legislation requires the fair market value of real and personal property to be shown on the PT 61 real estate transfer form to ensure the appraised value for tax purposes the following year does not exceed to sale price of the property.

Authored By: Rep. Paul Battles (15th)

Rule Applied: Structured

Motions to Insist: *A motion to insist sends the bill back to the Senate for consideration.*

SB 4 Urban Redevelopment; provide for use of surface transportation projects; definitions; public contracts with private enterprises for completion

Bill Summary: SB 4 clarifies existing urban redevelopment law to include a framework through which the City of Atlanta and its associated redevelopment partners can leverage limited public resources for transportation to deliver high-quality, cost-effective projects more quickly and at a lesser cost through outsourcing to the private sector. The bill adds a new definition of surface transportation project to urban redevelopment law and lays out the requirements of procurement and bond issuance. The bill does not obligate any state funds.

Authored By: Sen. Steve Gooch (51st)

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured

Motions to Insist: *A motion to insist sends the bill back to the Senate for consideration.*

Motions to Agree

***HB 131 The End to Cyberbullying Act; enact**

Bill Summary: House Bill 131 changes public school policies on bullying so that they include cyberbullying. Bullying would now also be prohibited through the use of technological equipment such as cell phones, wireless communication devices, computers, email, instant messaging, etc.

Authored By: Rep. Pam Dickerson (113th)

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured

Motions to Agree: *A Motion to Agree as Amended by the House sent this bill back to the Senate for consideration.*

HB 153 Courts; civil action for damages; provide

Bill Summary: HB 153 creates a civil cause of action to recover damages, reasonable attorney's fees, and expenses of litigation for the unauthorized practice of law involving real estate transactions.

Authored By: Rep. Tom Weldon (3rd)

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured

Motions to Agree: *A motion to agree represents final passage of the bill.*

HB 215 Equalized Homestead Option Sales Tax Act of 2015; enact

Bill Summary: HB 215 establishes a new local option sales tax for counties, called the Equalization HOST (E-HOST). This new option requires that all money derived from the penny sales tax be devoted to the reduction of homesteaded property tax in counties and in cities. Additionally, the legislation allows for a county which is currently collecting the full three-penny allowable, has a HOST tax, and collects the MARTA tax to transition to the E-HOST by referendum as well as institute a SPLOST, both of which require passage or else the county reverts back to the currently imposed HOST.

Authored By: Rep. Mike Jacobs (80th)

Rule Applied: Structured

Motions to Agree: *A motion to agree represents final passage of the bill.*

***HB 225 Local government; all for-hire drivers obtain a for-hire license endorsement before driving for hire; provide**

Bill Summary: HB 225 amends the code regarding certificates of public necessity and convenience and medallions for taxicabs by adding a new subsection that states that no person shall operate a taxicab for the purpose of carrying or transporting passengers for hire unless such person has a for-hire license endorsement or an approved private background certificate. Operators of taxicabs must maintain insurance from a properly licensed insurance carrier. Counties and municipalities which have previously adopted valid ordinances requiring medallions or certificates of public necessity may continue to require the previous certificates or medallions. Counties and municipalities shall not impose further licensing requirements on such persons.

The bill provides that limousine chauffeur employed by a limousine carrier shall secure from the Department of Driver Services a for-hire license endorsement.

HB 225 defines: for hire, for-hire license endorsement, limousine carrier, ride share driver, ride share network service, and taxi service. "For hire" means to operate a motor vehicle in this state for the purpose of transporting passengers for compensation or donation. "For-hire license endorsement" means an endorsement to a driver's license pursuant that authorizes the holder of the license to operate a motor vehicle for the purpose of transporting passengers in this state for compensation or donation. "Limousine carrier" means any limousine company or provider which is licensed with this state. "Ride share driver" means an individual who uses his or her personal passenger car to provide transportation for passengers arranged through a ride share network service. "Ride share network service" means any person or entity that uses a digital network or internet network to connect passengers to ride share drivers for the purpose of prearranged transportation for hire or for donation, and "taxi service" means any taxicab company or provider which utilizes a motor vehicle or similar vehicle, device, machine, or conveyance to transport passengers; uses a taximeter; and is authorized to provide taxicab services pursuant to an ordinance of a local government in this state.

Each transportation referral service provider doing business in this state, must register with the Department of Public Safety to obtain a license on an annual basis. The department may charge a fee for said license not to exceed \$100. Those services must: ensure that drivers possess and maintains proper state and federal licensed; the drivers have a proper background check; has a zero tolerance policy regarding drugs and alcohol for drivers while on duty; has proper commercial indemnity and liability insurance; are properly following any fee structure prescribed by local ordinance; have complied with the laws of this state and rules and regulations from the Department of Public Safety. Failure to properly register is a misdemeanor.

Ride share networks doing business in this state must register with the Department of public safety in a similar manner to transportation referral services for an annual license not to exceed \$100. Moreover, ride share networks must maintain a current list of all drivers enrolled in their network who are doing business in this state. Such records are not to be disclosed to the public, but can be used by law enforcement or other government agencies. Ride share networks must comply in the exact same manner as transportation referral services regarding the requirements of transportation referral services.

All taxi services, transportation referral services and providers, and ride share networks shall abide by the advertising limitations that apply in this state. The bill provides the authority to the department to promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to implement these provisions.

The bill provides that endorsements on licenses of limousine chauffeurs, and states that no person shall operate a motor vehicle for hire in this state unless such person has a for-hire license endorsement and has liability insurance coverage in the amounts required by law for the class of motor vehicle being operated for hire. This shall include, but not be limited to, ride share drivers and persons operating motor vehicles for limousine carriers and taxicabs for taxi services.

On or after July 1, 2016, owners of for-hire vehicles must either elect to continue to pay sales and use taxes, or obtain a for-hire vehicle master license. HB 225 provides for the fee scale of said master license ranging from \$1500 to \$300k. Concerning the fees generated 57% shall be retained by the state for deposit in the general fund and 43% shall be forwarded to the appropriate county tag agent to properly distribute to the appropriate governing authority.

Authored By: Rep. Alan Powell (32nd)

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured

Motions to Agree: *A Motion to Agree as Amended by the House sent this bill back to the Senate for consideration.*

HB 253 Real estate appraisers; requirements for establishment and maintenance of a real estate appraisal management company; change certain provisions

Bill Summary: HB 253 restricts appraisal management companies from paying fees to any appraiser performing any real estate appraisal activity regarding federally-related transactions without complying with rules and regulations according to federal law and in accordance with standards required by the federal financial institution regulatory agency which regulates such transactions. The bill allows for real estate appraisers to appeal to federal court without leaving the state.

Authored By: Rep. Mandi Ballinger (23rd)

Rule Applied: Modified-Open

Motions to Agree: *A motion to agree represents final passage of the bill.*

HB 263 Criminal Justice Coordinating Council; advisory board to the council for juvenile justice issues; provide

Bill Summary: HB 263 implements the recommendations of the Criminal Justice Coordinating council regarding the Juvenile code, family violence shelters, and social services. The changes allow the Criminal Justice Coordinating council to receive and distribute grants from the federal Department of Justice. Moreover, the bill provides for the management of the Roosevelt Warm Springs Institute for Rehabilitation to be transferred to the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia effective July 1, 2015.

Authored By: Rep. Christian Coomer (14th)

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured

Motions to Agree: *A motion to agree represents final passage of the bill.*

HB 313 Public employees; limited paid leave for purpose of promoting education; authorize

Bill Summary: House Bill 313 gives full-time, non-temporary employees of the State of Georgia or any branch, department, board, bureau, or commission of the state the right to apply for up to eight hours of paid leave per calendar year in order to promote education in Georgia.

Authored By: Rep. Robert Dickey (140th)

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured

Motions to Agree: *A motion to agree represents final passage of the bill.*

HB 328 Adult offenders; enact reforms recommended by Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform

Bill Summary: HB 328 modifies the 'Fair Business Practices Act of 1975' by adding a section to regulate "consumer reporting agencies," those persons or entities that assemble or evaluate consumer information to provide third parties with a "consumer report" used to evaluate the consumer's fitness for insurance, credit, or employment.

The bill requires consumer reporting agencies to notify consumers when their public record information is provided to a third party, along with the name and address of the receiving party, or to maintain strict procedures to ensure the accuracy of any information that is likely to adversely affect the consumers' ability to obtain employment.

Any consumer reporting agency providing information to a third party domiciled or having a principle place of business within the state will be considered to be conducting business in the state.

HB 328 allows parole eligibility for inmates required to serve their entire sentence under the repeat offender statute who are serving a sentence of 12 years up to life and meet certain requirements. Requirements for the inmate include: no conviction of certain felonies which are violent in nature, weapons-related or result in registration as a sex offender; completion of at least 12 years of the sentence; determination by the Department of Corrections to have low-risk for recidivism; classification as medium risk (or less) for institutional housing purposes; no serious disciplinary infractions for 12 months prior to consideration; and obtained a high school diploma or GED.

The bill allows drug court diversion program participants to receive a probationary professional or business license when the applicant submits an application for licensure or renewal and proof of program completion. This amendment does not preclude the board from considering convictions other than the conviction that resulted in the assignment to the drug court.

The bill adjusts the public assistance fraud statute, clarifying that the statute is not gender specific by adding "or she" after "he" where it is appropriate. The amendment also raises the threshold for felony fraud from \$500 to \$1,500.

Code sections referencing the "Georgia Public Defender Standards Council" are amended by striking "Standards" thus changing the name to "Georgia Public Defender Council."

The bill removes language that required the council to select their director on the basis of training and experience. The bill also strikes language that gave the director the power to: take action necessary to perform indigent defense services, enforce rules and regulations necessary to perform indigent defense services, carry into effect the minimum standards promulgated by the council, and to perform functions and duties that the council is authorized to perform under O.C.G.A. § 17-12-4. The director is also prohibited from representing any indigent person or engaging in the private practice of law for profit.

The director is no longer required to submit procedures he or she develops for the council's approval. Also, the director is no longer required to consult with professionals about implementing and improving indigent services programs. Finally, this bill requires the director to "hire or remove" directors for the offices of mental health advocacy and the Georgia capital defender.

HB 328 gives the council the authority to assist public defenders instead of requiring them to do so. Similarly, the bill allows, instead of requires, the council to keep and publish statistics to evaluate the delivery of indigent defense in Georgia. The council is required to meet at least semi-annually instead of quarterly under the bill.

The bill strikes the Code section that required the council to approve programs for representation of

indigent persons. Language is also stricken from the Code that required policies and standards promulgated by the council to be publicly available on the council's website.

HB 328 changes the reporting requirements of the council and director. Instead of requiring an annual report of the council's expenditures and revenue, such report is only required "upon request." The same change is made regarding reports by the director assessing the delivery of indigent defense in Georgia.

The legislative committee providing oversight of the council is only required to meet once, instead of three times, each year. Also, this legislative oversight committee is no longer required to submit an annual report of its activities and findings.

When a public defender is replaced due to a conflict of interest, this bill strikes language that required the replacing attorney to have the training and experience that the complexity of the case requires. Language is also stricken that required such attorney to meet standards established by the council.

Instead of requiring a public defender to represent any juvenile case where there is a possibility of confinement, commitment or probation, this bill only requires representation in juvenile delinquency cases.

Circuit public defenders are no longer required to establish a special juvenile defense division. The bill also strikes language that entitled a person arrested or served with any initiating process to the services of public defense council within three business days.

Current law allows a city or county to contract with circuit public defenders to provide indigent defense to people accused with violating ordinances or state laws. This bill strikes language that subjects the city and county to policies adopted by the council if they do not contract with the circuit public defenders.

This bill strikes language enumerating the specific types of records that the public defenders are required to keep. Instead, the public defenders are required to keep records "as requested by the council."

Current law allows a single county judicial circuit to, upon approval by the council, establish an alternative system of delivering indigent defense services. If the council disapproves, this bill allows the system to appeal that disapproval to the council instead of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

The governing authority within a judicial circuit is still required to provide the public defender with the name and identifying information of each person who applies and is eligible for legal services; however, such authority is no longer required to submit that information within one day of the defendant's application.

Authored By: Rep. Chuck Efstoration (104th) **Rule Applied:** Modified-Structured
Motions to Agree: *A motion to agree represents final passage of the bill.*

HB 342 Nursing homes; violation of certain regulations shall not constitute negligence per se; provide

Bill Summary: HB 342 provides that no violation by a nursing home of any regulation pursuant to the federal 'Nursing Home Reform Act' or any Georgia regulation shall constitute negligence per se; however, courts in a civil action shall still take judicial notice of these regulations and admit them into evidence.

Additionally, the bill states that results or findings of a federal or state survey or inspection of a nursing home facility shall not be used in an advertisement or solicitation, unless the advertisement or solicitation includes: the date of the survey; a statement that the Department of Community Health conducts a survey of all nursing home facilities at least once every 15 months; if applicable, a statement that the finding has been substantially corrected and the date of correction; the number of findings and the severity level of each finding; the average number of findings on the basis of surveys

conducted by the department during the same calendar year as the survey used in the advertisement; the disclosure of whether each finding caused actual bodily harm to any residents and the number of residents harmed; and a statement that the advertisement is neither authorized nor endorsed by any government agency. A party found to have violated this provision shall be liable for attorney fees and costs incurred in an action to restrain or enjoin the violation; however, damages, attorney fees, and costs are not recoverable against any newspaper, news outlet, or broadcaster publishing an advertisement or solicitation submitted by a third party for a fee.

The bill only applies to causes of action arising on and after the effective date.

Authored By: Rep. Trey Kelley (16th) **Rule Applied:** Modified-Structured
Motions to Agree: *A motion to agree represents final passage of the bill.*

HB 432 Annexation of territory; local Acts providing for deannexation of property from a municipality and annexation of same property to another municipality which are effective on the same day do not create a prohibited unincorporated island; provide

Bill Summary: House Bill 432 allows that local Acts providing for the deannexation of property from a municipality and the annexation of the same property to another municipality, which are effective on the same date, do not create a prohibited unincorporated island.

Authored By: Rep. Brad Raffensperger (50th) **Rule Applied:** Modified-Structured
Motions to Agree: *A motion to agree represents final passage of the bill.*

HB 452 Protective Order Registry Act; enact

Bill Summary: HB 452 expands the scope of the existing protective order registry to include registration of pretrial release orders and sentencing orders that prohibit contact. This allows law enforcement officers, prosecuting attorneys, and the courts to have access to an electronic database of all protective orders to aid in the enforcement of such orders and in the protection of victims.

Authored By: Rep. Mandi Ballinger (23rd) **Rule Applied:** Modified-Structured
Motions to Agree: *A motion to agree represents final passage of the bill.*

HB 492 Crimes and offenses; carrying in unauthorized locations; revise provisions

Bill Summary: HB 492 amends Title 16 in several areas. This legislation revises the unauthorized locations to provide that carrying in a government building as a non-license holder is unlawful. This section is further revised to provide that the prohibition on polling places is only in effect when elections are being conducted and polling places are being used for that purpose.

A new subsection states that nothing in said sections are to affect, repeal, or limit the exemptions provided for in 16-11-130. Those sections are those relating to: carrying in places other than homes, motor vehicles, public property; carrying in unauthorized locations; carrying in school safety zones, at school functions, or on a bus or transportation provided by the school; or weapons on the premises of a nuclear power facility.

The Code relating to renewals of licenses is amended. For license renewals, the bill requires the probate judge to investigate the applicant pursuant to Code. License applications will be considered for renewal if the applicant has a license with 90 or fewer days to expiration or 30 or fewer days past expiration. Applications for persons under 21 who are members of the armed forces must be accompanied by a letter from the applicant's commander and a copy of his/her orders. For renewals, the presentation of the current license is evidence to the judge of the probate that the applicant's fingerprints are on file. The background check for renewals will be a non-fingerprint check with GCIC and the FBI.

GCIC is to be notified immediately of the judge's revocation of a license but no less than ten days later.

If a person is convicted of a crime that would make it unlawful for him to maintain a weapons license, the judge will inquire whether such person has a license and in which county. The judge would then contact the probate in the county maintaining the license of the matter that makes the maintenance of such license is unlawful.

The bill adds political subdivisions and school districts to those entities that cannot regulate transport of firearms except as provided for in the Code. The instances where the municipality and the county can regulate are when it pertains to their employees; this bill also includes volunteers with the counties and cities. It revises the definition of "weapon" to mean any device designed or intended to be used, or capable of being used, for offense or defense, including but not limited to firearms, bladed devices, clubs, electric stun devices, and defense sprays.

Authored By: Rep. Rick Jasperse (11th) **Rule Applied:** Structured
Motions to Agree: *A motion to agree represents final passage of the bill.*

HB 505 Physical therapists; licensure and regulations of therapists and therapy assistants; revise various provisions

Bill Summary: HB 505 revises the definition of physical therapy. Additionally, under HB 505, the State Board of Physical Therapy has the power to refuse to grant or restore a physical therapist's license or to discipline a physical therapist if he or she: identifies himself or herself as a doctor without also informing the public of his or her credentials as a physical therapist; performs physical therapy without first examining and evaluating the patient; or acts in a manner inconsistent with the standard of the practice of physical therapy.

Authored By: Rep. Sharon Cooper (43rd) **Rule Applied:** Modified-Structured
Motions to Agree: *A motion to agree represents final passage of the bill.*

Motions to Disagree

HB 202 Revenue and taxation; provisions regarding ad valorem taxation, assessment, and appeal; provide comprehensive revision

Bill Summary: This legislation seeks to significantly revise the process of appealing an Ad Valorem tax valuation. The bill authorizes the use of electronic tax bills with consent of the tax commissioner and the taxpayer, requires the 5-year history and proposed millage rate(s) to be published on the local government's website when one is available, and reduces the minimum time period between the notice of the proposed millage rate and five year history published in the paper and the adoption of the millage rate from two weeks to one. Additional time is granted to the tax commissioners to submit the digest of their county to the Department of Revenue. The ability for multiple counties to form a regional assessor's office, to share staff and resources but additionally prohibits contractors providing valuation services to the Board of Assessors from providing advice or assistance to the Board of Equalization and requires contractors to receive training specified by the Department of Revenue. When appealing a non-homesteaded property, the threshold to use a hearing officer is lowered to \$750,000. The legislation would grant certain powers to county commissions to either appoint an appeal administrator or work with the Clerks of Superior Courts to better administer the appeals process, while imposing certain qualifications, educational requirements, and performance requirements on those who serve on Board of Equalization. The bill further clarifies the processes of appealing a valuation and at what point the case may enter the court system. The deadline for obtaining a mobile home location permit is moved from May to April 1 and increases the penalty for not having such permit. Lastly, the legislation requires the fair market value of real and personal property to be shown on the PT 61 real estate transfer form to ensure the appraised value for tax purposes the following year does not exceed to sale price of the property.

Authored By: Rep. Paul Battles (15th) **Rule Applied:** Structured
Motions to Disagree: *(A motion to disagree sends the bill back to the Senate for consideration.)*

HB 515 Tucker, City of; DeKalb County; incorporate

Bill Summary: House Bill 515 authorizes a referendum to create the city of Tucker.

Authored By: Rep. Billy Mitchell (88th) **Rule Applied:** Modified-Structured
Motions to Disagree: (A motion to disagree sends the bill back to the Senate for consideration.)

HB 520 LaVista Hills, City of; DeKalb County; incorporate

Bill Summary: House Bill 520 authorizes a referendum to create the city of LaVista Hills.

Authored By: Rep. Tom Taylor (79th) **Rule Applied:** Modified-Structured
Motions to Disagree: (A motion to disagree sends the bill back to the Senate for consideration.)

Rules Calendar**HR 71 House Study Committee on the HOPE Scholarship Program Award Amount for Critical Fields of Study; create**

Bill Summary: House Resolution 71 creates the House Study Committee on the HOPE Scholarship Program Award Amount for Critical Fields of Study. The study committee members will study the conditions, needs, issues, and problems where workforce shortfalls occur in critical career fields.

Authored By: Rep. J. Craig Gordon (163rd) **Rule Applied:** Modified-Open
House Committee: Higher Education **Committee Action:** 03-26-2015 Do Pass by Committee Substitute
Floor Vote: Yeas: 165 Nays: 2 **Amendments:**

HR 618 House Study Committee on Adult Day Services; create

Bill Summary: HR 618 creates the House Study Committee on Adult Day Services, provides for membership, composition, duties, and reporting requirements. The committee is charged with investigating access to adult day health centers for elderly or fragile citizens, primarily for those on Medicaid.

Authored By: Rep. Valerie Clark (101st) **Rule Applied:** Modified-Open
House Committee: Human Relations & Aging **Committee Action:** 03-23-2015 Do Pass by Committee Substitute
Floor Vote: Yeas: 164 Nays: 0 **Amendments:**

HR 620 Local boards of education; provide educational awareness regarding renewable energy; urge

Bill Summary: HR 620 urges local boards of education to provide educational awareness regarding renewable energy.

Authored By: Rep. Karla Drenner (85th) **Rule Applied:** Modified-Open
House Committee: Natural Resources & Environment **Committee Action:** 03-19-2015 Do Pass
Floor Vote: Yeas: 137 Nays: 23 **Amendments:**

HR 765 House Study Committee on School Counseling and the Role of School Counselors; create

Bill Summary: HR 765 creates the House Study Committee on School Counseling and the Role of School Counselors.

Authored By: Rep. Joyce Chandler (105th) **Rule Applied:** Modified-Open
House Committee: Education **Committee Action:** 03-31-2015 Do Pass
Floor Vote: Yeas: 172 Nays: 0 **Amendments:**

HR 767 House Study Committee on Provision of Community Based Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) services, including the NOW/COMP Medicaid Waiver Services; create

Bill Summary: HR 767 creates the House Study Committee on Provision of Community Based

Intellectual and Developmental Disability (IDD) services, including the NOW/COMP Medicaid Waiver Services. The committee will be composed of three members of the House of Representatives and two additional non-legislative members. If the committee adopts any specific findings or recommendations, the chairperson shall file a report with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The committee shall be abolished on December 1, 2015.

Authored By: Rep. Dustin Hightower (68th)

House Committee: Health & Human Services

Floor Vote: Yeas: 164 Nays: 0

Rule Applied: Modified-Open

Committee Action: 03-26-2015 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

Amendments:

HR 806 House Study Committee on Life Insurance Consumer Disclosures; create

Bill Summary: House Resolution 806 creates the House Study Committee on Life Insurance Consumer Disclosures.

Authored By: Rep. Carl Rogers (29th)

House Committee: Insurance

Floor Vote: Yeas: 172 Nays: 0

Rule Applied: Modified-Open

Committee Action: 03-31-2015 Do Pass

Amendments:

HR 826 Congress of the United States, National Institutes of Health and its National Cancer Institute; increase funding for childhood cancer research and to continue their support for pediatric clinical trials in Georgia; urge

Bill Summary: HR 826 urges the United States Congress, the National Institutes of Health, and its National Cancer Institute to increase funding for childhood cancer research and to continue their support for pediatric clinical trials in Georgia.

Authored By: Rep. Jan Tankersley (160th)

House Committee: Health & Human Services

Floor Vote: Yeas: 172 Nays: 0

Rule Applied: Modified-Open

Committee Action: 03-27-2015 Do Pass

Amendments:

HR 827 House Study Committee on the Preservation of the HOPE Scholarship Program; create

Bill Summary: HR 827 creates the House Study Committee on the Preservation of the HOPE Scholarship Program.

Authored By: Rep. Matt Ramsey (72nd)

House Committee: Rules

Floor Vote: Yeas: 172 Nays: 0

Rule Applied: Modified-Open

Committee Action: 03-27-2015 Do Pass

Amendments:

HR 829 House Welfare Fraud Study Committee; create

Bill Summary: HR 829 creates the House Welfare Fraud Study Committee. This committee will be composed of five members of the House of Representatives. If the committee adopts any specific findings or recommendations, the chairperson must file a report with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The committee will be abolished on December 1, 2015.

Authored By: Rep. David Clark (98th)

House Committee: Health & Human Services

Floor Vote: Yeas: 172 Nays: 0

Rule Applied: Modified-Open

Committee Action: 03-27-2015 Do Pass

Amendments:

SB 8 Crimes and Offenses: children who have been sexually exploited; make provisions; create Safe Harbor for Sexually Exploited Children Fund Commission

Bill Summary: SB 8 restructures and revises the statute of limitations period for bringing a civil action for recovery of damages suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse for clarity. In addition,

the definition of "childhood sexual abuse" is expanded to include trafficking a person for sexual servitude, sexual exploitation of children, furnishing obscene materials to minors, child pornography, and obscene telephone contact. If the abuse was committed before July 1, 2015, this bill requires the action to be brought on or before the date which the plaintiff reaches the age 23. If the abuse was committed on or after July 1, 2015, this bill requires the action to be brought on or before the date that the plaintiff turns age 25.

The bill provides for tolling of a cause of action for individuals who are below the age of 18, and are legally incompetent, that the cause of action for the same time after they reach the age of 18.

The bill first establishes the Safe Harbor for Sexually Exploited Children Fund Commission is assigned to the Division of Family and Children Services of the Department of Human Resources for administrative purposes only. The bill also creates a separate fund in the state treasury called the Safe Harbor for Sexually Exploited Children Fund.

The commission may allow money from the fund to be disbursed for the purposes of providing rehabilitative and social services to sexually exploited children, defined by the act as any child under the age of 18 who has been the victim of trafficking, engaged in certain acts related to prostitution, or has been the victim of child pornography. The commission may also authorize disbursement of money to eligible persons, entities, or programs. Eligibility is determined by criteria set by the commission. The act requires the commission to consider giving money from the fund to programs or entities devoted to the promotion of awareness and prevention of becoming a sexually exploited child. Finally, the commission may use the fund money for its own operating expenses provided that such use is minimal and in furtherance of the commission's primary purpose.

Other than as noted above, money may not be disbursed from the fund unless approved by the governor. The governor is not authorized, however, to disburse money from the fund to entities or programs that the commission has not recommended for a grant.

The commission has eight members, seven of whom will serve two-year terms and the director of the Division of Family and Children Services of the Department of Human Services will be a permanent member. The terms are different for the first commission appointed. The governor appoints four of the members, and the rest are appointed by various agencies. Membership is not considered a public office and no member is precluded from holding public office. The governor designates a chairperson of the commission from among the members and other officers may be elected by the commission. Members of the commission are not salaried but will receive expense allowances commensurate with those received by the General Assembly for their attendance at meetings.

The commission may recommend to the governor and General Assembly changes in programs, laws, budgets, etc. relating to the care and rehabilitation of sexually exploited children, changes to improve conditions among agencies that provide care to such children, and changes to improve the condition of such children who are in need of rehabilitative and social services. The commission may also accept federal funds, as well as gifts or donations by private citizens.

SB 8 requires the imposition of an additional penalty of \$2,500 in any case where a fine has been imposed on a defendant who is over the age of 18 for trafficking a person for sexual servitude. The additional fines are allocated to the Safe Harbor for Sexually Exploited Children Fund. The bill also criminalizes any refusal to collect and remit the funds in this manner.

The bill further provides that vehicles used in furtherance of certain sexual offenses, and proceeds derived from certain crimes, will be subject to forfeiture. The bill adds the crimes of keeping a place of prostitution, pandering, and pandering by compulsion to be subject to forfeiture.

SB 8 requires that those convicted of trafficking to register on the State Sexual Offender Registry.

The Department of Human Services is required under the bill to develop a plan for delivering services to sexually exploited children, trafficking victims, and children or persons at risk for becoming victims. The plan must identify children who need services, provide assistance with applying for

government benefits and services, coordinate the delivery of services, prepare materials to increase awareness of such services, develop and maintain community based services, provide assistance with family reunification or repatriation to a country of origin, and assist law enforcement officers with identifying children in need of such services.

Authored By: Sen. Renee Unterman (45th)

House Committee: Juvenile Justice

Floor Vote: Yeas: 150 Nays: 22

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured

Committee Action: 03-24-2015 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

Amendments:

SB 104 State Depository Board; delete references to building and loan associations

Bill Summary: Senate Bill 104 removes the Commissioner of Insurance from the State Depository Board.

Authored By: Sen. Mike Dugan (30th)

House Committee: Governmental Affairs

Floor Vote: Yeas: 170 Nays: 0

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured

Committee Action: 03-25-2015 Do Pass

Amendments:

SB 109 Health; clarify the use and effectiveness of Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment forms

Bill Summary: SB 109 requires the Department of Public Health to develop and make available a Physician Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment (POLST) form. A POLST form provides directions regarding a patient's end of life care. This form may be voluntarily executed by a physician, a patient or a patient's authorized person in the event that the patient does not have decision-making capacity.

Additionally, SB 109 provides immunity to health care providers, health care facilities, and any other person who treats a patient using the directions provided in the POLST form, even if death or injury to the patient ensues. In the event that the POLST form conflicts with the end of life care directions provided in some other legally authorized instrument, such as an advanced directive, the most recent instrument will take precedence.

Authored By: Sen. Nan Orrock (36th)

House Committee: Health & Human Services

Floor Vote: Yeas: 158 Nays: 3

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured

Committee Action: 03-23-2015 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

Amendments:

SB 122 Revenue and Taxation; special purpose local option sales tax; provide for additional purpose for the use of the proceeds of tax

Bill Summary: SB 122 amends the purpose for which SPLOST funds may be allocated. This legislation would allow SPLOST funds to be used for the repair of capital projects damaged by a natural disaster. Additionally, the legislation would allow a county to provide monetary support for a capital project which would eventually be turned over to the state for operations or ownership.

Authored By: Sen. Jeff Mullis (53rd)

House Committee: Ways & Means

Floor Vote: Yeas: 167 Nays: 0

Rule Applied: Structured

Committee Action: 03-24-2015 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

Amendments:

SB 125 State Road and Tollway Authority; authorize the collection of tolls for the management of traffic flow

Bill Summary: SB 125 allows the State Road and Tollway Authority (SRTA) to collect tolls on projects for which the primary purpose is managing the flow of traffic. The legislation provides authority to SRTA to send subsequent notices to violators with increased administrative fees with each notice provided that the cumulative total does not exceed \$25. If repayment of financing is not the primary or exclusive purpose for the exercise of the authority's toll power, the authority is not required to issue or have outstanding bonds or other indebtedness in respect to a project in order to

fix, revise, charge, enforce, or collect tolls for such project. The legislation states that the department may install gates, signs, barriers, or any combination thereof, to restrict access to managed lanes and prohibits drivers from driving around, through or under any barrier or closed moving gate of a managed lane.

Authored By: Sen. Brandon Beach (21st)
House Committee: Transportation

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured
Committee Action: 03-19-2015 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

Floor Vote: Yeas: 141 Nays: 29

Amendments:

SB 127 Ethics in Government; provide for waivers of certain civil penalties and fees incurred by candidates for local elected office

Bill Summary: Senate Bill 127 provides for waivers of fines and fees incurred by candidates for local elected offices. Upon written request of a candidate, or in a response by the candidate to any notification from the State Elections Commission alleging noncompliance with filings required between January 1, 2010 and January 10, 2014, the commission shall be authorized to waive late fees, fines, and civil penalties incurred by candidates for public office.

It allows the House and Senate party caucuses to create political action committees.

After January 1, 2016, a person seeking qualification to run for public office shall not do so until all outstanding fines due to the Elections Commission have been paid. Finally, it is a housekeeping bill for the Secretary of State's Office. It reflects the recommendations by the Georgia Elections Advisory Council.

Authored By: Sen. Rick Jeffares (17th)
House Committee: Governmental Affairs

Rule Applied: Structured
Committee Action: 03-25-2015 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

Floor Vote: Yeas: 167 Nays: 7

Amendments:

SB 132 "Quality Basic Education Act"; program for high school students to attend postsecondary institutions; provisions; 'Move on When Ready Act'

Bill Summary: Senate Bill 132 amends §20-2-161.3 to be referred to as the 'Move on When Ready Act'. The bill allows all high school students, whether in public or private school, to apply to a postsecondary school in order to take one or more classes; if accepted, the student can get credit for the class at both the student's high school and the postsecondary institution.

Authored By: Sen. Mike Dugan (30th)
House Committee: Education

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured
Committee Action: 03-25-2015 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

Floor Vote: Yeas: 171 Nays: 0

Amendments:

SB 138 Social Services; provide for various reforms regarding the state's child welfare system

Bill Summary: SB 138 provides for various reforms to the state's child welfare system pursuant to a comprehensive review by the Governor's Child Welfare Reform Council.

The bill gives the governor the authority to appoint the director of the Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS) and outlines the qualifications for the position. The director will serve at the governor's pleasure and report directly to the governor, while remaining an employee of the Department of Human Services (DHS).

SB 138 also establishes the DFCS State Advisory Board, consisting of 20 members appointed by the governor as follows: one representative from each of the 15 state DFCS regions, and five members who are either state legislators or representatives from the fields of child welfare, foster care, public health or behavioral health and developmental disabilities, or juvenile justice. The advisory board shall meet at least quarterly to review and make recommendations to the DFCS director regarding issues related to the protection of children and DFCS's welfare and public assistance functions.

The bill also amends provisions regarding county DFCS boards, providing that such boards will consist of between five and seven members. Appointments made to county boards on or after the bill's effective date should be made from enumerated categories of persons from fields related to child welfare. The bill outlines the purpose and duties of county boards, providing that they will serve as an active liaison between the county departments and the local community and report no less than annually to the DFCS director regarding service delivery, community needs, and recommendations for operational improvements on the county level.

SB 138 clarifies that the purpose of county DFCS departments is to protect children, and outlines what county departments must do to achieve this primary purpose: investigate reports of abuse and neglect; assess, promote, and support the safety of a child in a safe and stable family or other appropriate placement in response to allegations of abuse or neglect; work cooperatively with law enforcement regarding reports that include criminal conduct allegations; and without compromising child safety, coordinate services to achieve and maintain permanency on behalf of the child, strengthen the family, and provide prevention, intervention, and treatment services.

The bill also establishes a DFCS Regional Advisory Board in each of the 15 state DFCS regions, to meet at least quarterly. Each board would be composed of at least five members and shall include the director and at least one board member of each county DFCS department within the region as selected by the DFCS regional director. The regional director may appoint additional members who are representatives from enumerated fields related to child welfare. The purpose of the regional advisory boards is to improve communication and coordination between the county departments within the region, improve and streamline service delivery by the county departments within the region, and provide for consistent application of state DFCS policy within the county departments within the region.

SB 138 also expands the authorization of DHS to provide casework services and care to children where the parent, custodian, or guardian has placed his or her child in the custody of DHS by voluntary agreement until such agreement is revoked by the parent, custodian, or guardian or the agreement expires. DHS is also empowered with preparing, educating, and training foster parents to provide them with the appropriate knowledge and skills to provide for the needs of foster children, including knowledge and skills relating to the reasonable and prudent parent standard for the participation of the child in age or developmentally appropriate activities. Additionally, DHS is authorized to provide each youth aging out of foster care (unless the child has been in foster care less than six months and provided the child is eligible to receive such documents) with an official birth certificate, social security card, health insurance information, a copy of the child's medical records, and a state-issued driver's license or ID card.

The bill provides for immunity from civil liability for any foster parent, caregiver, or child welfare agency or other entity under contract with DHS as a result of the caregiver's approval of the participation of a child in DHS custody in an age or developmentally appropriate activity, so long as the caregiver acts in accordance with the reasonable and prudent parent standard.

SB 138 brings certain statutes in compliance with federal laws in order for the state to continue to receive federal funding under Title IV-E of the 'Social Security Act'.

The bill also states that the General Assembly supports interagency efforts to gather comprehensive data and to actively share and disseminate data among agencies responsible for making informed decisions about the treatment, care, security, and protection of Georgia children. The bill requires DHS, working with DFCS, the Department of Early Care and Learning, the Department of Community Health, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Education, and the Georgia Crime Information Center, to develop and implement a workable state-wide system for sharing data relating to the care and protection of children between such agencies to streamline access to such data. DHS, working with the above agencies, must also establish an interagency data protocol to enable each agency to accurately and efficiently collect and share data with the other agencies in the most effective and expeditious manner. The bill allows for specific interagency agreements to be

executed between or among agencies to further delineate the parameters for the sharing of data with one or more agencies. If a federal law or regulation impedes necessary data sharing between agencies, the appropriate agency or agencies must make all reasonable attempts to be granted a waiver or exemption from the applicable law or regulation.

SB 138 also allows DHS or a county or other state or local agency to release information about records concerning reports of child abuse to any school official of a school that a child, who was the subject of a report of suspected child abuse, attends in which there is an ongoing investigation of the reported abuse. Any ongoing investigation must include contact with the school to obtain any relevant information from school personnel regarding the report of suspected child abuse. The bill also gives foster parents access to the medical and educational records of a child in their care in the same manner and to the same extent as DHS itself would have, and to the fullest extent allowable by law, to ensure the proper care and education of foster children.

The bill provides that DFCS must create and maintain a confidential central child abuse registry known as the Child Protective Services Information System (CPSIS), which will receive notice of substantiated cases of child abuse occurring on and after July 1, 2016, and of persons convicted of child abuse crimes on and after July 1, 2016. The registry will be operated in a manner that enables abuse investigators to immediately identify and locate substantiated cases of child abuse and convicted child abusers and to maintain and produce aggregate statistical data of substantiated cases of child abuse and cases of child abuse in which a person was convicted. The bill also includes procedures for allowing a person to determine whether his or her name is included in the registry, and for removing his or her name from the registry.

Authored By: Sen. Butch Miller (49th)

House Committee: Judiciary

Floor Vote: Yeas: 170 Nays: 0

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured

Committee Action: 03-26-2015 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

Amendments:

SR 7 Safe Harbor for Sexually Exploited Children Fund; provide that General Assembly by law may impose additional penalties or fees for the offenses- CA

Bill Summary: SR 7 is the companion constitutional amendment for SB 8 which dedicates the funding derived from the imposition of assessments against the adult entertainment industry to provide for rehabilitative services for minors who have been trafficked for sexual servitude.

Authored By: Sen. Renee Unterman (45th)

House Committee: Juvenile Justice

Floor Vote: Yeas: 151 Nays: 18

Rule Applied: Modified-Structured

Committee Action: 03-24-2015 Do Pass by Committee Substitute

Amendments:

Local Calendar

***HB 633 Atlanta, City of; independent school district ad valorem tax for education; residents 70 years of age or older; provide homestead exemption**

Bill Summary: A Bill to provide a homestead exemption from City of Atlanta independent school district ad valorem taxes for educational purposes in the amount of the assessed value of the homestead for residents of that school district who are 70 years of age or older.

Authored By: Rep. Beth Beskin (54th)

House Committee: Intragovernmental Coordination - Local

Floor Vote: Yeas: 102 Nays: 54

This bill failed to receive the constitutional majority necessary to have passed

Rule Applied:

Committee Action: 03-23-2015 Do Pass

Amendments:

HB 670 Decatur, City of; ad valorem tax; residents 62 years of age or older; provide homestead exemption

Bill Summary: A Bill to provide for a homestead exemption from City of Decatur ad valorem taxes

for municipal purposes except for ad valorem taxes levied to pay interest on and to retire municipal bonded indebtedness in the amount of \$15,000 of the assessed value of the homestead for residents of that city who are 62 years of age or older and whose income does not exceed \$50,000.

Authored By: Rep. Rahn Mayo (84th)
House Committee: Intragovernmental Coordination - Local
Floor Vote: Yeas: 78 Nays: 81

Rule Applied:
Committee Action: 03-26-2015 Do Pass
Amendments:

HB 671 Decatur, City of; ad valorem tax; local constitutional amendment; repeal

Bill Summary: A BILL to be entitled an Act to repeal a local constitutional amendment, which was continued in effect as statutory law pursuant to Article VII, Section II, Paragraph IV of the Constitution of Georgia, that provided for a homestead exemption from certain city ad valorem taxes for residents of the City of Decatur in an amount to be fixed by the governing authority of the city at not more than \$2,000 for the first year and not exceed \$10,000.

Authored By: Rep. Rahn Mayo (84th)
House Committee: Intragovernmental Coordination - Local
Floor Vote: Yeas: 78 Nays: 81

Rule Applied:
Committee Action: 03-26-2015 Do Pass
Amendments:

HB 672 Decatur, City of; ad valorem tax; provide homestead exemption

Bill Summary: A Bill to provide for a homestead exemption from City of Decatur ad valorem taxes.

Authored By: Rep. Rahn Mayo (84th)
House Committee: Intragovernmental Coordination - Local
Floor Vote: Yeas: 78 Nays: 81

Rule Applied:
Committee Action: 03-26-2015 Do Pass
Amendments:

HB 673 Decatur, City of; ad valorem tax; modify amount of homestead exemption

Bill Summary: A Bill to modify the amount of a homestead exemption from City of Decatur ad valorem taxes for municipal purposes except for ad valorem taxes levied to pay interest or to retire municipal bonded indebtedness in the amount of \$25,000 of the assessed value of the homestead for residents.

Authored By: Rep. Rahn Mayo (84th)
House Committee: Intragovernmental Coordination - Local
Floor Vote: Yeas: 78 Nays: 81

Rule Applied:
Committee Action: 03-26-2015 Do Pass
Amendments:

Next on the Floor from the Committee on Rules

*The Committee on Rules will meet on **Wednesday, April 1 at 2:00pm** to fix the calendar for the 40th Legislative Day, Thursday, April 2, and bills may be called at the pleasure of the Speaker.*

Committee Actions

Bills passing committees are reported to the Clerk's Office and are placed on the General Calendar.

Education Committee

HR 765 House Study Committee on School Counseling and the Role of School Counselors; create

Bill Summary: HR 765 creates the House Study Committee on School Counseling and the Role of School Counselors.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Authored By: | Rep. Joyce Chandler (105th) | | |
| House Committee: | Education | Committee Action: | 03-31-2015 Do Pass |

HR 766 House Study Committee on Bullying in Schools; create

Bill Summary: HR 766 creates the House Study Committee on Bullying in Schools.

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|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Authored By: | Rep. Pam Dickerson (113th) | | |
| House Committee: | Education | Committee Action: | 03-31-2015 Do Pass |

Insurance Committee

HR 806 House Study Committee on Life Insurance Consumer Disclosures; create

Bill Summary: House Resolution 806 creates the House Study Committee on Life Insurance Consumer Disclosures.

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Authored By: | Rep. Carl Rogers (29th) | | |
| House Committee: | Insurance | Committee Action: | 03-31-2015 Do Pass |

Intragovernmental Coordination - Local Committee

SB 215 Schley County Utilities Authority; create

Bill Summary: A Bill to create the Schley County Utilities Authority.

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|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Authored By: | Sen. Ed Harbison (15th) | | |
| House Committee: | Intragovernmental Coordination - Local | Committee Action: | 03-31-2015 Do Pass |

SB 216 Acworth, City of; adopt by reference a certain map

Bill Summary: A Bill to reincorporate and provide a new charter for the City of Acworth, so as to adopt by reference a certain map.

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| Authored By: | Sen. Lindsey Tippins (37th) | | |
| House Committee: | Intragovernmental Coordination - Local | Committee Action: | 03-31-2015 Do Pass |

SB 217 Acworth, City of; change the corporate boundaries

Bill Summary: A Bill to reincorporate and provide a new charter for the City of Acworth, so as to change the corporate boundaries.

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|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Authored By: | Sen. Lindsey Tippins (37th) | | |
| House Committee: | Intragovernmental Coordination - Local | Committee Action: | 03-31-2015 Do Pass |

SB 220 "Schley County Utilities Authority Act"; create

Bill Summary: A Bill to create the Schley County Utilities Authority.

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|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Authored By: | Sen. Ed Harbison (15th) | | |
| House Committee: | Intragovernmental Coordination - Local | Committee Action: | 03-31-2015 Do Pass |

SB 231 "City of Conyers Public Facilities Authority Act"; create

Bill Summary: A Bill to create the City of Conyers Public Facilities Authority and to provide for the appointment of members of the authority.

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|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Authored By: | Sen. Ronald Ramsey, Sr. (43rd) | | |
| House Committee: | Intragovernmental Coordination - Local | Committee Action: | 03-31-2015 Do Pass |

SB 237 Board of Education of White County; provide for the compensation of members

Bill Summary: A Bill to provide for the compensation of the members of the Board of Education of White County.

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|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Authored By: | Sen. Steve Gooch (51st) | | |
| House Committee: | Intragovernmental Coordination - Local | Committee Action: | 03-31-2015 Do Pass |

SB 238 Bainbridge-Decatur County Recreation Authority; create

Bill Summary: A Bill to create the Bainbridge-Decatur County Recreation Authority and to authorize such authority to provide recreational services throughout Decatur County.

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|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Authored By: | Sen. Dean Burke (11th) | | |
| House Committee: | Intragovernmental Coordination - Local | Committee Action: | 03-31-2015 Do Pass |

Small Business Development Committee**HR 810 House Study Committee on Short-Term Rental Providers; create**

Bill Summary: A House Resolution to create the House Study Committee on Short-Term Rental Providers.

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|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Authored By: | Rep. Jon Burns (159th) | | |
| House Committee: | Small Business Development | Committee Action: | 03-31-2015 Do Pass |

Committee Meeting Schedule

This meeting schedule is up to date at the time of this report, but meeting dates and times are subject to change.

To keep up with the latest schedule, please visit www.house.ga.gov and click on [Meetings Calendar](#).

Wednesday, April 01, 2015

2:00 PM [MARTOC](#) 506 CLOB

3:00 PM [JUVENILE JUSTICE](#) 506 CLOB